Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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QUARTER MILLION VOTE IN CHICAGO

Largest Number Women Ever at Polls—New Voters Defeat Barney Grogan

A quarter of a million women walked up to the ballot box in Chicago Tuesday of last week and voted. This is the largest number of women who have ever had an opportunity of voting in a mayoralty election.

Three outstanding facts show in an analysis of that vote. First, that there was less than one per cent. difference between the number of women registered who voted and the number of men registered who voted. Second, that a greater number of "good government" aldermen were elected than ever before. Third, that for the first time the liquor interests cannot boast a two-thirds control of the board of aldermen.

The woman registration was 282,483, of whom 243,797 voted, or 86.5 per cent. The number of men registered was 391,553, 87 per cent. of whom voted. The following table shows how the woman vote has increased from less than 500 when they could only vote for University Trustees in 1912 to almost a quarter of a million, when given an opportunity to help select the mayor of the second city in the United States:

Municipal primaries, Feb., 1914	47,674
Municipal election, Apr., 1914	169,707
County primaries, Sept., 1914	62,824
County election, Nov., 1914	123,160
Mayoralty primaries, Feb., '15	155,683
Mayoralty election, Apr., 1915	243,797

The Chicago Herald, in an editorial comment on the election

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BAD BILLS SWELL SUFFRAGE RANKS

Catholic Society and Teachers Converted by Actions of New York Legislature

Large numbers of women last week joined the suffrage movement in New York, openly avowing that recent legislation affecting women is responsible for their feeling that women ought to have a vote.

One of the most significant announcements of the week was that the St. Catherine Welfare Association, an organization of Catholic women working for civic, social and industrial reforms, would hereafter have votes for women meetings and nothing else.

In making this announcement the St. Catherine Association states that the record of the Legislature for the last few months "has not been satisfactory to an organization pledged to work for shorter hours for women, equal pay for equal work, the minimum wage for women and the abolishment of child labor." The advantages secured by years of effort on the part of bodies like the Consumers' League and the St. Catherine Welfare Association are nullified to a great extent, it is declared, by the action in Albany. Hereafter, the Catholic women say, "women need the ballot, not only to secure pro-

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Adapted from the New York World.

UNTIL WOMEN VOTE

The New York canners last week pushed through the State Senate, as they had previously pushed through the Assembly, the bill permitting them to work women and children seventy-two hours a week instead of sixty. The canners were at all times in evidence, but no representatives of women were there.

Throughout the non-suffrage States action is constantly being taken against women's interests and against women's wishes. The recent Indiana Legislature refused to raise the age of consent to 18, refused to pass a nine-hour law for working women and even killed a ten-hour one. In Massachusetts women who have scrubbed the State House for years were refused inclusion in the pension system for other State employees. The Maine House killed a mothers' pension bill. The New Hampshire Legislature refused to pass a meat inspection bill which would have prevented the entrance into the State of meat that is too impure for Massachusetts. In Delaware the child labor law was mangled, and a child labor bill was killed by the manufacturers in North Carolina, which has the least effective child labor law in the country. After working at Harrisburg among the Pennsylvania legislators for a child labor bill, Miss Mary H. Ingham a few days ago reached the conclusion that the wishes of 300 manufacturers bore more weight than the desires of the 30,000 clubwomen whom she represented.

The women's point of view will never be held in a State Legislature for any length of time until women can vote for the members of that Legislature.

A Trumpet Call to New York Men

By Stephen S. Wise

Even though Governor Whitman should veto the Bewley Cannery Bill, the fact of its introduction in and passage by the Legislature of the State of New York is an unanswerable argument against the injustice of the denial of the status of citizenship to women. Who will dare maintain, unless it be such as are ready to maintain anything irrespective of facts and reasonableness, that this bill would have met with the approval of both Houses of the New York State Legislature if women were voters? The cannery interests and all those reactionary powers, which are in almost unchallenged control of the Legislature of New York today, are altogether wise in opposing equal suffrage, for equal suffrage, when it comes to pass in New York State, will mean, as it ought to mean, the end of the dominance of those interests which are unscrupulous in their manipulation of political machinery and ruthless in their attitude toward working women and children.

But, worst of all, women in New York are reduced to the pitiable necessity of appealing to men to save their sisters in the canneries from the injustice which unenlightened and conscienceless legislators would inflict upon them. Men voters may command, protest, punish, but such is the status of women that they can do no more than plead and suffer unless, forsooth, some men intervene on their behalf, as some of us are resolved to intervene, and to bring about as far as we can the defeat at the polls of those unworthy men who have lent themselves to the attempt to fasten seventy-two hours of work upon the unenfranchised and statusless women of New York.

And yet we are grateful to the author of the bill and his kind! For the passage of this bill is a trumpet-call to the men of New York. We are persuaded that the insolence of this legislation will prove so helpful at the suffrage election in November that we are almost willing to lend Representative Bewley to Massachusetts for a little while, in order that our Massachusetts fellow battlers for democracy through equal suffrage may gain something of the furtherance and help which The Cause is sure to enjoy in our own State.

MONTANA WOMEN CLEVER VOTERS

First Municipal Election Since Equal Suffrage Is Also First Without Arrests

The women of Montana had little difficulty in mastering the intricate voting machines in their first municipal election last week. In Butte and Bozeman and other towns they had previously conducted schools of instruction, so that they knew just how the machines worked.

The men voters were not so well prepared. The Butte Miner says, "None of the judges were forced to explain the machine to women, while many men seemed at a loss to know what to do after pulling down the levers." This was the first election in Butte during which no arrests were made, either for infractions of the election code or for ordinary election disturbances.

The fact that the women voted and were in and near the polls during the entire day is believed by the Butte police to have had a good moral effect and to account for the orderly and quiet manner in which the voting progressed. "There were no instances reported of violent or profane language, and few intoxicated men were to be observed on the streets or at the polls."

Charles Lane, the newly elected Mayor of Butte, attributes his success in part to the support of the women. The Miner estimates that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the women registered cast ballots. The same is true of the men's vote, but as no separate tally is kept the exact figure is unavailable.

In commenting on the election the Miner says:

"That these newly enfranchised voters championed the cause of peace and prosperity for this community is proved by the returns, and it is due to them to say that at this first election in which they have taken part, they did themselves proud."

In Bozeman, Hamilton, Missoula, Helena and other towns, reports indicate that the women voted as largely in proportion to their numbers as did the men. The vote was light in most of the towns outside of Butte and Helena.

ALABAMA WOMEN ASK FOR VOTE

Mothers' Congress, One of Strongest State Organizations, Passes Unanimous Resolution

One of the most telling indications that the women of the South want the ballot was recently shown at Montgomery, Ala., when the Alabama Mothers' Congress gave an enthusiastic endorsement to equal suffrage. A resolution endorsing the use of the ballot by women was presented and unanimously adopted.

The association is one of the strongest women's organizations in Alabama, and is composed entirely of mothers. The president is Mrs. W. J. Chambers of Montgomery.

NEW YORK'S INFAMOUS CANNERY BILL

By Meta L. Stern

The Legislature of New York State, consisting of men, elected by men, and therefore representing only men, is about to perpetrate a crime against women. A bill introduced by Representative Bewley —let working women remember his name—passed by the Assembly and Senate and now before the Governor provides for increased hours of labor for women workers in the large canning factories of that State. Until now ten hours a day, sixty hours a week, was the limit the law would allow. That this limit of the law is also just about the limit of human endurance can be testified to by the women who work in the canneries, performing the monotonous, nerve-racking, mind-stunting labor of human machines, for the munificent sum of six dollars per week.

Medical science, hygiene and social investigation has proved long ago that unduly long hours of labor, especially factory labor, are very injurious to health; that they are particularly injurious to the more delicate organism of woman in its relation to her functions of motherhood. Therefore all socially minded people have striven to reduce the hours of factory labor for women. An eight-hour workday would be a rational, an absolutely fair demand. The old slogan of trade-unionists, "eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what you will," should apply especially to the woman engaged in exhausting factory labor. All factory legislation should tend in the direction of an eight-hour day. That would be in keeping with modern knowledge and general social progress. But here come the legislators, the official law-makers of the greatest State in this great country, and tell us that ten hours a day of factory labor for women is not enough; that their work day should be extended in the interest of their employers. So these law makers introduce and pass a measure that legislates backwards, that places New York State on an inferior level, socially and morally, by increasing the hours of factory labor for women from ten to twelve daily, from sixty to seventy-two per week.

The inadequacy of man-made laws, the fallacy of the principle of chivalry, have never been more brutally exposed. Here are women who are utterly helpless before the law, utterly unable to protect themselves. Being women, they have no vote; being unskilled workers, they have no trade union, and being poor, they do not even have indirect influence. If any type of woman ought to appeal to the chivalric sense of men, these unprotected, helpless toilers should. Yet their needs are not given more consideraltion than if they were a herd of cattle. The interests of the cannery owners, rich and powerful men, who wield the direct influence of the ballot, as well as the indirect influence of wealth and social position, is the only kind of interests New York legislators find worth considering.

Votes for women is the answer to New York's infamous cannery bill; votes for women to make further legislative crimes against the womanhood of that State impossible.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Massachusetts	168-39	34- 2	1915
	196-33	33- 3	
New Jersey	49- 4	15- 3	Sept.,
	58- 0	17- 4	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
	114- 0	34- 0	
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915
	130-71	37-11	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota	57-40	29-15	1916
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	1916

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another

Tennessee	74-14	26- 3	Uncertain

Other Legislative Action

The suffrage amendment passed both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature by votes of 51-18 and 23-12; it is prevented from going to the voters by a law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once. Three had already been submitted.

Two-thirds rules alone prevented passage in Maine, where the vote in the Senate was 26-4, and in the House 88-59, and in Texas, where the vote in the House was 90-32.

Action is still pending in the Legislatures of Alabama, Florida, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

EASTERN STATES' CAMPAIGN SONG

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

The Antis tell of Awful Things
The woman's vote will do;
Our Western men must suffer much
If Anti tales are true.

Three million voting Western men
Have set their women free,
They do not fear their sister's vote,
Then why, my friends, should we?
Then why, my friends, should we?

In Anti tales of dire results
You never chance on one
That gives the proof of Awful Things
The woman's vote **has done.**

Those Western men see good results
In what their women do;
They do not fear their sister's vote,
Then why, my friend, should you?
Then why, my friend, should you?

They gave the vote, State after State,
And always more and more,
Because they saw how well it worked
In the suffrage State next door.

Three million voting Western men
Have set their sisters free—
Our women are as good as theirs—
And so, next fall, will we!
And so, next fall, will we!

—The Forerunner.

BOARDERS WERE WON TO CAUSE

Proprietess Tells Philadelphia Suffrage Canvassers She Secured Most of Them

Some of the incidents of the house to house canvass for suffrage in Philadelphia are told by the Evening Ledger.

In one ward three women went from door to door, asking questions and leaving literature. The proprietress of a boarding house came to the door, enveloped in a big apron splotched with white. She explained that she had just been doing a little lathing and plastering. She said: "I do not get much time for outside work for the cause, but I'm proud to say that of the 29 men who board in my house I've made suffragists out of 25, and have hopes of the other four. One is an out-and-out anti, but you just give me time and I'll bring him around."

At a more pretentious mansion the women ran up against an impassive butler, whose whole demeanor expressed disgust and disapproval, but he carried a message to his mistress and brought back this answer: "Madame says that Mr. Smith-Jones himself does not vote, and therefore she cannot be expected to be interested in the matter." The suffragists agreed with madame, but left some leaflets for the enlightenment of herself and husband.

A suffrage barber was discovered who said: "Certainly I believe in suffrage. The whole business of this country is founded on the principle of women first, and I don't see why they shouldn't be first at the polls, too. I'd step aside for a lady voter any day."

Without exception, the women who helped in the shops were always in favor of voting.

Good-By From Rosika Schwimmer

Being unexpectedly recalled to Europe, it is impossible for me now to answer the hundreds of letters which are piled up on my desk and which I had expected to answer by and by in the few spare moments on my travels.

Will all my dear friends excuse me and believe that I am most grateful for that wonderful support which their enthusiasm and warm sympathy gave me in these unspeakably dark days. Bidding a loving good-by to all of you, I beg you

DO NOT COMPROMISE!

Rosika Schwimmer.

DR. SHAW WILL MAKE BIG TOUR

Will Speak 120 Times in Campaign States, 30 Times in Each State

One hundred and twenty set speeches will be a part of Dr. Anna H. Shaw's work for suffrage in the four campaign States. Before the polls are closed in New Jersey in September and in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in November, she will make thirty speeches in each State.

These speeches will be full addresses, taking up every phase of the question. Unlike many political speakers, Dr. Shaw will not confine any of them to five minutes' talking from the rear platform of a train.

Miss Shaw has been in Mississippi, but is expected back in New York on April 17, when after a few days' rest she will plunge into the New York campaign.

A "spring tea" to welcome Dr. Shaw home will be given today at the Hotel McAlpin in New York. The room will be filled with flowers and booths arranged as beds of spring blossoms will line the walls.

BAD BILLS SWELL SUFFRAGE RANKS

(Continued from page 119.)

tective legislation, but also to retain it after it has become the law."

One hundred public school teachers formed a Teachers' Committee for Woman Suffrage at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party. Miss Katherine D. Blake is president and Miss Grace Strachan is chairman of the membership committee. As Miss Strachan is president of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers and has great influence with its 12,000 members, this is regarded as significant.

The Cromwell bill is what has goaded the teachers into action. Miss Strachan asserted at the meeting that this bill was tantamount to wiping out the equal pay for which the Interborough Association fought so long and won. The bill permits the Board of Estimate to fix the schedule of salaries, she said, and she added that the board had already made a schedule which would lower the salaries of women teachers, while not touching those of men.

The cannery bills, the attempt to abolish the Weights and Measures Bureau and the weakening of the Tenement House Department are also said to be bringing recruits by thousands to the suffrage side.

The qualification of voter should be one of fitness, not o sex. Woman suffragists ar working for the removal of th sex-disqualification.

QUARTER MILLION VOTE IN CHICAGO

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says: "One scans the totals with an apprehensive shudder to discover some evidence of the wholesale disruption of homes on account of politics, of family feuds carried by the ton to the ballot boxes and there registering bitter differences of opinion, as well as causing indescribable confusion.

"But the evidence isn't there. The totals show that the men and the women manage to get along as well in the exercise of political privileges as they do in the exercise of their other privileges. The sex line is still far from becoming a political line. The American home seems just about as safe today as it was before woman's suffrage came to Chicago."

Even the New York Times is forced to admit, editorially, that "the women did vote in numbers sufficiently large, as compared to the number qualified, to answer, if not the question of how many of them wanted to vote, at least that of how many will vote when voting has been made something between an opportunity and a duty. The percentage of stay-at-homes was small—smaller than that of men has often been."

The real interest in the election, as pointed out by the New York Evening Post, was not in the contest for mayor, but in the election of 38 members of the board of aldermen. For a number of years the Municipal Voters' League has been investigating the qualifications of aldermanic candidates.

This year the greatest number of men who had passed that investigation were elected. This would not have been the case had it not been for the votes of women. Twenty-five of the candidates endorsed by the Municipal Voters' League were put into office by the voters.

The best example of the women's vote was shown in the Eighteenth Ward, where Barney Grogan runs, or rather did run, a saloon. It was such a notorious place that even former Mayor Harrison was forced to close it for law violations. Grogan was a candidate for re-election. The Voters' League opposed him. By the votes of the men in the ward, Grogan was elected by 243. Only a fourth of the voters in the ward are women, but they gave a majority of 426 against him, thereby electing Carl T. Murray by 183 votes and retiring another of Chicago's notorious "Gray Wolves."

Mayor-elect Thompson has announced that he will insist upon the best police protection possible. According to statements issued by Mr. Thompson after his election, the "eleventh hour" reforms started by Mayor Harrison a few months before the primary will be replaced by actual abolition of segregated vice in Chicago.

CATHOLIC DAY SHOWS STAND

Two New York Denominations Give Strong Backing to Empire State Workers

It was "Catholic Day" at the suffrage shop of the New York Women's Political Union last Sunday. The Rev. John L. Belford, of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, was the principal speaker. Joseph T. Ryan, Secretary of the Catholic Club, was chairman, and Controller William A. Prendergast, another Catholic, opened the meeting.

"I have looked for some good reason why women should not vote and I have been unable to find one," said Fr. Belford. "One of the best arguments against woman suffrage that has ever been presented to me was a long editorial that appeared in The New York Times on Feb. 7. I read the editorial carefully and became convinced that the writer had given much time and thought to its composition, but he said nothing convincing. I was talking with Controller Prendergast about the editorial just now, and Mr. Prendergast said it seemed to him that the writer had written the editorial fifty years ago, and then gone to sleep and waked up on Feb. 6. I think Mr. Prendergast was kind to the writer. It seems to me that he has never waked up. I'm not sure he didn't write the editorial in his sleep."

Father Belford said that there was nothing in any Catholic doctrine or dogma, nor in any decree of the Pope, that would restrict the right of woman to better herself and society, and he thought that by the vote woman would certainly better society and herself.

Methodists in New York joined those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey last week in supporting equal suffrage. The New York East Conference in New York City and the conference in Troy unanimously passed resolutions favoring the extension of suffrage to women. "We hope that in the November election the proposed amendment will find the hosts of Methodism solidly lined up in favor," said the New York resolution.

FIRST ALABAMA WOMAN ELECTED

Mrs. Echols Chosen for Birmingham School Board at Referendum with Women Voting

At a recent session of the Alabama Legislature, a bill was passed making women eligible to serve on the Board of Education in all counties of the State.

The term of office of a member of the Birmingham Board of Education has just expired, and the City Commission, the appointing power, addressed a letter to the Commercial Club of Ensley, a suburb of Birmingham, requesting that club to ascertain in a public and satisfactory manner the choice of that section of the town for membership on the board for the ensuing term and present the name of said choice, man or woman, to the Commission.

The Commercial Club held a referendum vote upon the subject, and Mrs. Mary Echols was elected by an overwhelming majority over the man whose term of office was just about to expire, and over another woman who was likewise excellently well qualified for the place.

Mrs. Echols is a woman of culture, and is a member of the Executive Board of the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association.

An interesting feature of the referendum just held was that women were allowed to vote, and that in that section of the city, which generally polls but seven hundred votes, this referendum brought out twice as many male voters, and over three thousand women voters. In view of the fact that it has been so frequently claimed that Southern women will not vote, should they be enfranchised, this free use of the ballot by the women of Ensley district, has been commented upon even by the local press, which is, of course, opposed to woman suffrage.

Mrs. Echols being the choice of so great a majority of the people of Ensley and surrounding territory for the place on the Board of Education, the City Commission has duly appointed her, and Alabama now has her first woman in such office.

ALMOST VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT

Women Had to Work Against Liquor Lobby, Corporations and Political Machine

The defeat of the suffrage amendment in the Connecticut Legislature was welcomed by the suffragists as a victory when it was known that the vote stood 106 for the amendment to 123 against it. There probably has never been a harder fight against a suffrage amendment than was put up by the Republican machine, the liquor lobby and other business interests before the amendment came to a vote. The Committee on Constitutional Amendments, which was generally believed to have been stacked against the amendment, voted almost unanimously to report it unfavorably. Even the Democratic party, which had placed in its platform a plank calling for the submission of the issue to the electors, disregarded the plank and prominent Democrats openly opposed the amendment. The strongest possible pressure was brought to bear on the individual representatives who were known to be friendly to woman suffrage, and the suffragists felt that it was highly creditable to the 106 men who held out against this pressure that they stood to their principles and pledges and helped to make the large minority. The size of the vote for suffrage was a surprise to the politicians and to the newspapers that had been unfavorable; and a much more respectful tone towards the suffragists was noticeable even in the columns of the Hartford Courant—a paper which ranks among the most confirmed antis in the whole country.

Pledges had been secured from representatives before they left their home towns for the capitol after their election. Of those pledged, however, about thirty broke their pledges when they came under the adverse influences in Hartford. A list of these men was published by the suffragists as soon as the vote had been taken—an action that called forth a stern rebuke from the Hartford Courant, which spoke of this action as unladylike and untactful. The representatives evidently thought so also, for they showed extreme discomfort in being thus held up publicly as having broken faith; but it may fairly be predicted that representatives will think twice another time before incurring the righteous displeasure of the women.

The work done by the suffragists to secure a vote in favor of the amendment was incessant and most resourceful. A large lobby of women was at work every day that the Legislature was in session. Women from all the towns of Connecticut came up in delegations and under the supervision and leadership of Miss Emily Pierson they interviewed the representatives from their own towns. Letters without number were written to the members of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and to the representatives in general, and on the day that the vote was taken—April 7th—telegrams and night letters poured into the House in such numbers that after trying in vain to pass them quietly to the members, a recess of five minutes was taken in order that the telegrams might be distributed. A number of the men who voted favorably had not pledged themselves to do so, and it is very probable that these telegrams finally decided some of the waverers.

As the Connecticut Legislature is biennial, it is impossible now for the first step towards the enfranchisement of women by constitutional amendment in the State to be taken before 1917, and it must be 1919 before there can be a popular vote on the question in the State.

ASKING TOO MUCH?

By Agnes E. Ryan

IN reading of our campaign for 1,000 new subscriptions from each State by August 13, do you think we are asking too much? We want to celebrate Lucy Stone's birthday in a convincing and fitting manner this year, but we know that busy suffragists can do nothing this year of great campaigns which does not count large in winning full suffrage.

Considering that our campaign has been mapped out with the specific purpose of helping each State win full suffrage as soon as is humanly possible, do you think we are asking too much?

When suffrage was in its cradle days Lucy Stone (later to be the founder of The Woman's Journal) travelled alone through a large part of the country speaking for equal rights. The obstacles and indignities she encountered are almost beyond belief. Notices, tacked up by her own hands, were immediately torn down. Mobs, disgusted that a woman should presume to raise her voice in public, hooted derisively and frequently pelted her, once even with hymn books. One night she was deluged with ice-cold water; undaunted, she put on her shawl and continued speaking.

Today our workers have motors for use in their campaign tours. They speak to good-natured, respectful audiences. They enjoy the comradeship of many co-workers, and the diversions of suffrage bazars, lectures, teas and banquets. Most important of all they work with the stimulus of success in the air!

Compared with Lucy Stone's task how easy and agreeable our work is. It would have been a joy for her to be one of several hundred suffragists in each State to work among friends, neighbors, and fellow-suffragists for four or five subscriptions.

No, we do not think The Journal is asking too much. If our women of today have the belief and loyalty of the pioneers—and they have proved many times they have—we are asking too little.

"AUNT KATE" WAS DEVOID OF HONOR

But After All, in Evening Post Letter, She Turned Out to be a Man

The following letter appeared in the New York Evening Post of April 5:

"To the Editor of The Evening Post:

"Sir: It has long been an accepted truism that women, in the mass, are utterly destitute of a sense of honor, as men understand the term. Your columns Saturday night afford an illuminating example of this lack of an honorable sense, in the letter of 'Aunt Kate,' in which the late Joseph Fels was ridiculed, taunted, and slandered. The quality of 'honor' which obtains in women is aptly revealed. This appetizing lady's sense of decency permits her, from the shelter of a pseudonym, to abuse by name a man whose integrity and sincerity were beyond question—and a man now dead, at that!

"If any of your readers is in doubt about the nature of the impulses which move our publicity-seeking women, let him turn to your issue of Saturday night and read the letter I have cited.

"A. D. Smith, Jr."

Philadelphia, April 4.

It is too bad that this flow of rhetoric had to be spoiled, but the Editor of the Evening Post added the following postcript: "The writer of the 'Aunt Kate' letter was a man."

DELEGATES SAIL TO THE HAGUE

Mrs. Lawrence Says Peace Congress Will Demonstrate Solidarity of Women

Delegations of women sailed from New York April 7 and April 13 for the Woman's Peace Congress, to be held at the Hague April 28, 29 and 30. Among them were Jane Addams, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Mrs. Julius Loeb, Miss Florence Holbrook, Mrs. Elizabeth Binns, of Chicago; Miss Laura Hughes, of Toronto; Miss Anne Withington, of Boston; Mrs. Hamilton Holt, Miss Angela Morgan, Mrs. Glendower Evans, national organizer of the Women's Peace Party; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who has spent several months in this country urging American women to work for peace; Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Grace de Graff, president of the National League of Teachers; Miss Annie E. Molloy, of the Telephone Operators' Union; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Mrs. Louis Post, Mrs. George Rublee, Mary Heaton Vorse and Miss Madeleine Doty.

"We do not know what other things we may accomplish," Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said before leaving, "and we hope to accomplish much more, but this cannot be avoided: it will be shown that the solidarity of women is as great and fundamental a thing as is the severance of men. I believe it to be greater and more fundamental. This Congress of women represents something which has never before been clearly seen—the awakening of the race instinct in women which is stronger than nationality or any small selfishness."

Reports from Europe indicate that the Peace Palace at The Hague will be too small for the great assemblage. A large number of German and English women are planning to attend.

An Urgent Call To New York Readers

By Florence Kelley

Every reader of the Journal in New York State is requested to see Governor Whitman, or write him, to urge him to veto the Spring Consolidation bill.

This evil bill jams together the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Department of Labor, reduces the personnel, cuts the appropriations, reduces the powers of both bodies and makes certain the elimination of the only woman member of either body.

If it becomes a law, it will—among many other atrocities—remove Pauline Goldmark from the Industrial Board, and leave the wage-earning women and girls of this great industrial State with no woman representative. When Miss Goldmark was appointed in 1913, the fact was generally recognized as peculiarly fitting. She had had ten years' experience as Secretary of the New York City Consumers' League. She had spent three years in directing an intensive study of social and industrial conditions of the Middle West Side of New York City. The results of this study were published by the Russell Sage Foundation. As a member of the Industrial Board, she has been faithful, wise and pre-eminently useful.

In New York State women and girls in industry increase by leaps and bounds. The industries which call for their labor are many, varied and growing. Industrial accidents and occupational diseases are as common in them as in the employments of men.

Yet the Legislature, in spite of protests of the Consumers' Leagues and scores of labor organizations, will pass this iniquitous bill unless protests against their proposed action are prompt and overwhelming.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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"EIGHT MILLION WOMEN"

There are 8,075,772 women and girls in the United States engaged in gainful occupations, according to the last census.

This is generally looked upon as a powerful argument for equal suffrage, because these women and girls are often forced to work under very bad conditions, destructive to their health and lives. In addition, people's minds are so largely commercialized that many of them think a woman ought to have a vote if she is an actual wealth-producer, producing it in the same way that a man does; while they do not see that she is just as truly serving her country and meriting a vote if she is producing children and making a home by work that she does without pay. Neither do they realize that "the home woman" needs the vote as much as the factory woman, and sometimes more. Julia C. Lathrop reminded us the other day that in certain English cities the mothers who stay at home lose more babies by death than the mothers who work side by side with their husbands in the factory, because these home-staying mothers suffer from starvation. She said: "We have left mothers to struggle with ignorance and poverty and neglect in the most cruel way and with the worst results"; and she urged that women should be given the ballot.

Nevertheless, the women who are actually in gainful occupations still seem to many persons the strongest argument for suffrage—so strong that the anti-suffragists have lately got out a special article aiming to lessen its force.

They point out that the 8,075,772 are not all of them grown-up women, but include girls down to ten years old. To most of us, these "little women" and their often pitiable plight are an argument for woman suffrage, even more than the older ones.

The anti-suffragists assume that the only women who would vote for protective legislation for working women and girls are the working women themselves, and that therefore—especially as many of them are under age—"they would be hopelessly in the minority." But is it only or chiefly women actually employed in the New York canneries who are indignant with the Legislature's action in lengthening the cannery hours for women and children?

The anti-suffragists say that the women "in gainful occupations" do not all work for wages; that "only about 69 per cent. work for wages:" that the others are teachers (it is news that teachers do not work for wages), or artists, or business or professional women, or agricultural workers working on their husbands' or fathers' farms without pay, etc. Less than one-third of all the women employed are in factories, stores, hotels and laundries, the antis say; and they imply that the ballot would be of no use to the rest.

The teachers think it would be of some use to them. The National Education Association has repeatedly passed resolutions for equal suffrage, and Teachers' Associations in many different parts of the country have done the same often by a unanimous vote. The only States having a minimum wage law for teachers are suffrage States. In Colorado no public school teacher may be paid less than $50 per month; if the locality cannot afford to pay it, the State makes it up. In Massachusetts—a much richer State than Colorado—it was lately found that a public school teacher was getting only $100 a year.

Women are also more awake than men to the need of safe and sanitary schoolhouses. The old high-school building in Madison, Wis., had become rickety and a fire trap. The question of appropriating money for a new building was put to a vote of the men and women, and the women's votes turned the scale in favor. In Nebraska, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction says, "Such cases are too numerous to mention." The teachers know what they are about when they pass suffrage resolutions.

The antis think women workers on the farm have no need of a vote. They should read the testimony lately given before the Industrial Relations Commission by the wives and daughters of tenant farmers in Oklahoma. The conditions revealed were frightful. The farmers are struggling for legislation to protect them from exploitation, and if their wives were enfranchised it would double their vote.

The anti-suffrage statement says that the best laws for working women are in non-suffrage States. This is directly contrary to fact. Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, has again and again pointed out that the most advanced legislation for working women is in suffrage States. Every expert on labor legislation knows it.

The anti-suffrage statement says that equal suffrage does not and will not benefit working women. This is not the opinion of the organized working women themselves, or of the working men who are in the closest touch with them. Emphatic resolutions in favor of equal suffrage have been passed by the American Federation of Labor and a long list of its State branches; also by the National Women's Trade Union League and by all of its State branches, without exception.

The compilers of this anti-suffrage statement need the ballot to broaden their minds and enable them to take a more rational view.

A strong argument for equal suffrage is found in this country's eight million working women and girls. [Let us remember always to add "and girls," for the sake of accuracy.] But let us also remember that a still stronger argument is to be found in the many more million women who are not counted in the census as wealth-producers, but who are raising the nation's most important and valuable crop—its girls and boys.

During the Civil War, a Confederate officer before going into battle told his colored body-servant to stay in his tent and protect his property. By and by the bullets began to come into the tent, and the slave retreated to the woods. After the battle he rejoined his master—whose tent had been looted by the enemy—and said, earnestly:

"Massa, you told me to protect your property, and I suah did protect it. Dem old clothes you left in de tent, dey ain't wuth much; but dis piece of property (laying his hand on his breast and bowing with proud humility) is wuth fifteen hundred dollars!"

Women should always remember the worth of their own special contribution to the country,—its most precious asset, its future citizens,—and should insist upon their right to protect this living "property." A. S. B.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE CHIVALRY

Mrs. Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune holds up to view some choice examples of chivalry lately shown by anti-suffrage members of the New York Legislature:

> "Under the party lash, vigorously wielded by the majority leader, Harold J. Hinman, the first bill which increases the time women and children may work in canning factories during the summer months from sixty-six to seventy-two hours a week barely squeezed through."—Press Clipping.

But, as Mr. Hinman said in one of his anti-suffrage speeches, "most of the questions (of government) are questions of business, not morals." He seems to treat them as such.

Senator Brown, in this connection, has given vent to a radical sentiment. He says he is not in favor of child slavery.

But he hastened to add that "a child in the rural districts who hadn't become industrious by twelve years of age would never amount to anything." Industry, we infer, can be acquired only in the canning factory.

Senator Sage, an anti-suffragist of Albany, has introduced a bill, which, according to The Albany Argus, would prevent the early closing of department stores during the summer. The great majority of the employees of such stores are women.

Mr. Landon, a wealthy anti-suffragist of Dutchess County, has introduced a bill "amending the labor law by permitting the employment of a female over sixteen more than nine hours in any day in a mercantile establishment."

All these gentlemen, we feel sure, oppose woman suffrage only because it might weaken man's chivalrous pride in the protection of women.

When a Senator from the chief canning district of Colorado tried to have canneries exempted from a law for the protection of working women in that State, two years ago, and enlarged upon the subject of "perishable fruit," Senator Helen Ring Robinson declared that her chief concern was not for perishable fruit, but for perishable girls. And when it came to the roll call, thirty-two out of the thirty-five Senators voted for the girls and not for the tomatoes.

Incidentally, the action of the New York Legislature has made converts to suffrage, not only among women, but among really chivalrous men; and many who before were lukewarm are now red hot. A. S. B.

THE CHANGING LAW

There is a growing tendency to decide cases involving a mother's rights in accord with justice and common sense, rather than in accord with musty precedent. Even when there has been no actual change in the law, the interpretation of it is changing. A recent case in Massachusetts illustrates this:

A boy was hurt in Boston by one of R. H. White's automobiles. The mother, whose husband had deserted her four years before, brought suit for the expenses and loss of wages due to her son's injury. A few years ago in Nebraska there was a similar case, only worse, inasmuch as the boy was killed. In the Nebraska case, the court decided that no one could claim damages but the boy's "next of kin," and that his next of kin was his father, not his mother. In Massachusetts, Chief Justice Rugg has decided just the other way. He says, in part:

"There appears to be no sound distinction in principle between a widowed mother and one who has been deserted by a faithless husband and father, and who thus has thrust upon her in fact as large, or perhaps an even greater burden of expense and responsibility than if she were a widow. The natural obligations as to nurture and support are as extensive in the one case as in the other. . . . It has been the tendency of our decisions and the positive trend of our statutes to ameliorate the common law disabilities of married women. She now stands before the law almost, if not quite, on the same footing as the husband. She is made responsible for pauper support for her children equally with her husband, except that she is exempt from the liability to criminal prosecution in this regard, which rests upon the husband. Statute 1909, Chapter 180 imposes upon both husband and wife penalties for criminal neglect of their children, while the Uniform Desertion Act, Statute 1911, Chapter 456, Section 1, makes either the father or mother liable to severe punishment for desertion or wilful refusal properly to care for and rear their children. It follows that the right of the wife to maintain an action in a case like the present, even though the husband is living, may rest, also, upon the natural rights and obligations of a mother thrown upon her own resources and compelled by the wrongful act of the husband to assume the duties and discharge the obligations of both parents."—From an opinion filed Feb. 27, 1915, in the case of Tornroos vs. R. H. White Co.

"Rose Livingston of New York, sometimes described as 'the angel of Chinatown,' has become widely known for her courageous and often successful efforts to rescue girls from the opium dens of the metropolis. . . . No one would impugn her sincerity, or disparage the work which she is attempting to do." So says "The Remonstrance," the official organ of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, in its issue for April, 1915. Yet it is only a few weeks since an officer of that Association did disparage Rose Livingston's work, and declared her to be "unreliable." The anti-suffragists had his attack upon her published in every daily paper of Boston. To do the honorable thing, they should now give the same publicity to their retraction, instead of printing it only in their own little organ, which is read by comparatively few people. A. S. B.

That animal instinct and brute force now govern the world is painfully apparent in the condition of women everywhere; from the Morduan Tartars, whose ceremony of marriage consists in placing the bride on a mat, and consigning her to the bridegroom with the words, "Here, wolf, take thy lamb,"—to the German remark that "stiff ale, stinging tobacco, and a girl in her smart dress, are the best things." The same thing, softened by the refinements of civilization, peeps out in Stephens's remark that "woman never looks so interesting as when leaning on the arm of a soldier;" and in Hazlitt's complaint that "it is not easy to keep up a conversation with women in company. It is thought a piece of rudeness to differ with them; it is not quite fair to ask them a reason for what they say." This sort of politeness to women is what men call gallantry; an odious word to every sensible woman. So far is it from indicating sincere esteem and affection for women, that the profligacy of a nation may, in general, be fairly measured by its gallantry. This taking away rights, and condescending to grant privileges, is an old trick of the physical-force principle.—Lydia Maria Child, 1843.

The doctrine of State rights would be a better shield to use against woman suffrage if it were also invoked against Federal authority in preventing the spread of yellow fever and the ravages of the boll weevil in Southern States, and the establishment of employment agencies in the industrial centres of the North.—Representative Campbell of Kansas.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

PENNSYLVANIA

An important two days' conference was held last week at Harrisburg.

Representatives of every county organization attended the conference and outlined mass meetings, automobile tours, advertising, leaflets, publicity, speeches at county fairs and other details of the campaign.

The committee in charge of the outline of the campaign announced that the Suffrage Liberty Bell would begin its tour of the State on May 15 at Towanda. From Towanda it will tour the northern tier counties and go to Clearfield and thence to Allegheny. Later every other county will be covered, Philadelphia being reached on October 30.

Miss Maud Younger, of California, spoke at length on the work done in the Western States, and campaign methods were outlined which will reach every voter in a dignified way.

The death of Miss Mary E. Garrett at her home in Bryn Mawr removes one of the most generous friends of equal suffrage and of women's education.

When a young woman, she was criticised by members of her family because her dresses did not fit better. They found out that she had made them herself, and had used for benevolent purposes the large allowance given her for her clothes and other personal expenses.

Later, when she came into her property, she used it liberally for good causes. By a munificent gift to Johns Hopkins, she secured the admission of women to its medical school. She aided the education of Baltimore girls, and was a large benefactor of Bryn Mawr College. When the National Suffrage Convention met in Baltimore in 1906 she opened her house to entertain delegates, and the next year she was largely instrumental in securing a fund of $60,000 for the National Association, to be paid for five years at the rate of $12,000 a year. Later she repeatedly placed in the hands of Dr. Anna H. Shaw a large sum to be used for suffrage at Dr. Shaw's discretion. Miss Garrett was much attached to Dr. M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, with whom she made her home; and she has bequeathed several million dollars to Dr. Thomas, without conditions.

TEXAS

Dr. Anna H. Shaw was hailed by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram as the first suffrage lecturer of note to visit Fort Worth. Dr. Shaw talked at the Chamber of Commerce in the evening. "It's really up to Texas to see that the State gets on the international map," she said.

Dr. Shaw was greeted in Fort Worth by Mrs. Stanley Boykin, president of the local suffrage club, and Mrs. C. A. Garrett, secretary.

ILLINOIS

Chicago will be well represented at the women's peace congress at the Hague. In addition to Jane Addams, three members of the Chicago Political Equality League will be present.

Miss Florence Holbrook, Chairman of the League's Peace Committee, will be its delegate. Miss Holbrook and her committee were the first to start the active peace propaganda work in Chicago early last fall, shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe. Accompanying her will be Mrs. Robert Kohlhammer and Mrs. Julius Loeb.

The women of Galesburg elected Prof. J. L. Conger of Knox College as mayor at the election last week. Fletcher Carney, an attorney, received a majority on the men's vote, but the women rallied to the support of Prof. Conger, with the result that he emerged victor by a majority of 248.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

James L. B. Ives died March 30 at the home of his son, Rev. Henry G. Ives of Andover.

Mr. Ives was a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and author of the Ives' Strata and Historical Maps. In his last years he became an enthusiastic champion of votes for women, having lived for half his life in England and knowing the conditions with which English women have to cope.

INDIANA

The Woman's Franchise League of Kokomo recently took a poll of thirty-eight different organizations, comprising church, fraternal, labor and other societies. Seventeen of these were unanimously in favor of suffrage, only one gave a majority against votes for women and that a majority of one vote; the others were overwhelmingly in favor; and the total vote, aside from the unanimous organizations, was 425 in favor to 70 against. The Kokomo Tribune recently asked the league to prepare several columns of suffrage material and issued a special suffrage edition. Both Kokomo papers are outspoken in their advocacy of the movement.

The Indiana Woman's Franchise League gave a coverlet exhibit last Saturday in Indianapolis, and some of Indiana's oldest and most famous coverlets were shown, as well as samples of silk woven 100 years ago by the Rappites, pattern drafts used by the Friends in North Carolina and some Moravian stitching of 1806, also from North Carolina.

In connection with the exhibit, there were a towel sale, a musicale, a playlet presenting a scene from Jean d'Arc, and a group of fancy dances by Miss Hildegarde Flanner.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association announces the organization in Newark of the Newark Woman Suffrage Party. The chairman will be Mrs. R. H. Laird of Newark, and Miss Ethel Smith, of Washington, a trained national worker, will be executive secretary. A Recruiting Station was opened last week at 901 Broad street, a location in the heart of the busiest section of Newark. Daily meetings will be held there during this month and a long list of prominent New Jersey and New York men and women have promised to speak.

Mayors have presided over most of the meetings which U. S. Senator Clapp gave the Women's Political Union. Everywhere his meetings were marked by the presence of men in large numbers. So successful have they been that the Senator has promised Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, secretary of the Union, one week more of his time.

By the death of Secretary of State David S. Crater the suffragists have lost a good friend. Mr. Crater was a firm believer in votes for women and gave the legislative workers in Trenton many helpful suggestions. His wife and his daughter, Miss Gilberta Crater of Freehold, are active members of the Freehold Suffrage organizations, and his daughter, Mrs. Thomas C. Haight, of Jersey City, is one of the ward leaders of the suffrage league there.

Speaking at a meeting in Montclair on March 14, Mrs. Grace Goodwin claimed that women were too high and spiritual to be allowed to come in contact with the "mire of politics," and Miss Minnie Bronson argued that women were too buyable to be allowed to participate in politics. She thought political conditions were bad enough now, but with women voting, "they would become abominable."

The New Jersey Women's Press Club pledged its support to the suffrage amendment at the last meeting.

In the last three weeks of last month the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association started eighteen new branches, an average of one a day.

MARYLAND

The annual meeting of the Just Government League will be held in Baltimore, April 19 and 20.

One of the most important features will be the round-table discussion on "Methods." Mrs. Robert Moss of Annapolis, who will preside, has spared no pains to make it interesting. Monday evening a subscription dinner will be given with Mme. Malmberg as the guest of honor, and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the League, will entertain the delegates at tea Tuesday afternoon.

ALABAMA

Isadore Shapiro of Birmingham and a member of the State Legislature gave a humorous talk on "The Ideal Legislator" at the recent suffrage luncheon at the Tutwiler Hotel.

"When you compare this description with the legislator of your acquaintance," he said, "it will be as self-evident as mumps that 'The Ideal Legislator' is like a good argument against woman suffrage —there ain't no such thing.'"

The new suffrage paper to be published by the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association will be known as "The Missouri Woman," and will seek to appeal to every class of woman in the State.

KANSAS

Mrs. J. C. Evans was re-elected to the school board in Topeka, Kas., last week. Mrs. Evans has been on the Topeka school board for six years, according to the Topeka Capital, which says: "The woman's point of view has made considerable difference in the conduct of educational matters. Mrs. Evans keeps in close touch with the women teachers, for she has been both a teacher and a principal. She has taken a great interest in the organization of parents and has helped bring them to a better understanding of the children's duties."

Mrs. O. H. Simpson, Mrs. H. B. Herzer, Mrs. L. L. Taylor and H. F. Milliken were elected to the school board in Dodge City, which is composed of three men and three women.

In a number of small Kansas towns there were complete woman's tickets in the field but in no case did they win.

GEORGIA

Dr. Anna H. Shaw lectured in Atlanta on Tuesday evening before a large audience in the Armory Auditorium. The stores were decorated in honor of her coming. Her visit to Atlanta was well advertised by the Georgia Young People's Suffrage Association. Armed with rainbow fliers, pennants, badges, buttons and leaflets, the members made a thorough canvas of the city. Those in charge were Miss Ruth Buckholz, Miss Mamie Matthews and Miss Margaret Koch. Mrs. Amelia Woodall and the Atlanta E. S. A. assisted.

The suffrage school is proving a great success. Some of Atlanta's most distinguished lawyers and jurists have consented to lecture before the school. The attendance is constantly increasing and requests are coming in to have the school conducted throughout the spring and summer months.

Huntington recently held a very successful meeting which completed plans of organization and which was addressed by Miss Helen Louise Johnson, chairman of the Home Economics Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

NEW YORK

The Woman Suffrage Party had a "school for women watchers" at the Country Life Permanent Exposition in the Grand Central Terminal Building, April 14 and 15.

These two school days were divided into sessions called Registration Day and Election Day. The political societies of the city and the Honest Ballot Association provided speakers. The object was to prepare women for the positions they will take as watchers of the polls next fall. About 1780 women will be needed to cover the polls November 2, and this school is what Miss Mary Garrett Hay calls a "normal class" in preparation.

Four New York City teachers gladly gave up their Easter vacation to join a flying squadron canvassing in Spring Valley and Nyack under Assembly District Leader Mrs. R. A. Lober. This band of women found the sentiment overwhelmingly strong for the amendment in that section. One feeble old man, however, refused to enroll, saying, "No, no, I'm against it. Fifty years ago things were pretty good." Perhaps he eschews telephones and refuses to accept wireless telegraphy, because "things were pretty good" before these were invented.

The suffrage dance of the Paul Jones Club, a body of young society men, at the Hotel Vanderbilt, last week, was one of the most notable affairs of the season.

Patronesses were: Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Angelica Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Miss Mary Canfield, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

MONTANA

Two women are now members of the Butte school board as a result of a sharp contest in the school election, April 3. Mrs. Mabel Potter was elected by a majority of 4,521 over her nearest opponent. Mrs. Potter is a woman of college training who has always taken an active interest in civic activities, notably the children's garden and beautifying Butte movement.

The second woman on the board is Mrs. Rozsa.

A proposal to transfer $100,000 from the general building fund for purposes of improving buildings now existing, establishing a new building which it is intended shall house a gymnasium and additional facilities for the high school, carried by four to one.

Mrs. Ida M. Kelly was elected a member of the Bozeman school board without opposition.

WISCONSIN

The full suffrage resolution was re-referred to the committee last week because of proposed amendments. Another hearing was scheduled for April 13.

"Mr. Johnson's amendment is designed merely to make the bill square with the most recent decision of the supreme court concerning the right of aliens to vote, and is wholly friendly," says Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans in the Waukesha Freeman. "Mr. Kubasta's makes the election take place in April instead of November, and is unfriendly. Some politicians are anxious not to have a woman suffrage election in connection with a presidential election.

"The evident disinclination of the Wisconsin Legislature to let the referendum suffrage measure come to a vote on its merits is apparent by the amendments offered and the re-reference of the measure to committee.

"Mr. Budlong's substitute amendment providing that if the women of Wisconsin are granted suffrage, they shall lose their dower rights, is an interesting illustration of the attitude of some men toward the enfranchisement of women. One newspaper correspondent, noting Mr. Budlong's statement, states that its intent is to 'abolish the dower rights of women and place women on the same property basis as men.'

"If that were indeed the intent of the amendment, Mr. Budlong would be entitled to the deepest gratitude of women. If they should be able to trade off their 'dower' for the 'curtesy' of men, they would profit enormously since the husband has the use of all the lands of his deceased wife during his life, while the wife has the use of only one third of the lands of her deceased husband during her life."

For the first time in the history of Oshkosh, women were candidates for school commissioners. In the tenth ward, the largest in the city, Mrs. Isabelle Strong Allen was elected by an overwhelming majority, and Mrs. Lenora Kusche narrowly missed election in the eighth ward. "It was a great victory," writes Sarah James. "The Suffrage League supported the women candidates, and had only one object in view,—to elect two good and capable women to the school board."

Kenosha is to have a $100,000 new school building largely because of the votes of the women, who thought that the city needed better school facilities. Hundreds of women voted in the election last week and by their votes the referendum on the bond issue was carried. The Kenosha City Club, composed of leading women, conducted a vigorous campaign for the school bond.

NEBRASKA

The Lincoln Suffrage Club recently voted to endorse the candidacy of Mrs. T. F. A. Williams for a member of the School Board, and to take a hand in getting out a good vote at the annual school election in May. Lincoln has had two women on the School Board for many years. Mrs. Williams is a graduate of the University, and made a special study of social problems touching the school children, and is considered well fitted for the place.

FLORIDA

The resolution for submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage was introduced in the House at Tallahassee April 8.

"The necessary vote in both houses it now appears will be secured," says The State of Jacksonville, "and it is thought that the men will vote on this question within the next fortnight, and allow the suffrage workers to go home without taking up any more of their own or the Legislature's time. The suffrage workers want it understood that they are not lobbying for any other measure."

Petitions were recently circulated in Miami asking for municipal woman suffrage, and the Miami Metropolis says that they seem to indicate that the men of the city are almost unanimous in favor of votes for women.

J. A. Gates, chairman of the committee of the Men's Equal Suffrage Association of Miami, which is circulating the petitions, stated that out of 79 men to whom he has presented the petition only four have refused to sign. On the list are many prominent men of Miami, including nearly all the preachers, a number of merchants, lawyers, real estate men, laboring men, doctors, etc.

MINNESOTA

The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association has engaged as a permanent organizer Mrs. Maria McMahon of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. McMahon is an experienced organizer, having worked in Ohio during the campaign with Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the president of the Ohio Association.

Mrs. McMahon is working at present in Freeborn county. There are many suffragists in this county, both men and women, and they are co-operating with Mrs. McMahon in a plan to organize the county by townships.

Two well-known workers, Mrs. Maud McCreery of Wisconsin and Miss Harriet Grim of Illinois, have also been engaged to work in the State during the summer.

Both of these women are exceptionally fine speakers as well as organizers.

It is the intention of the Minnesota Association to organize the State by election districts similar to the plan of the political parties. This method is already in operation in Ramsey and Hennepin counties and in several towns in the State.

A reception was given last week at the old capitol by the St. Paul Equality Club in honor of Mrs. Eugenia Farmer, in celebration of her eightieth birthday. Mrs. Farmer is one of a few who have worked for suffrage over 50 years.

For 15 years Mrs. Farmer has been one of the most ardent workers of the St. Paul Equality Club and is in charge of all their press work, supplying 500 Minnesota papers with suffrage articles.

Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Minneapolis; Mrs. Lizzie E. Catherwood and her sister, Miss Julia Lowry of Austin, are other Minnesota women who have worked for suffrage for over 50 years.

Minneapolis friends of Mrs. Farmer presented her with a ten-dollar gold piece at the reception, and A. H. Hazzard presented her with a loving cup and plate. Mrs. Farmer spoke on her suffrage work in Kentucky. Mrs. Concheta Lutz, who has just returned from Great Falls, Mont., told of the progress of suffrage there.

RHODE ISLAND

The anti-suffragists declared, as everywhere, that a presidential suffrage bill in the legislature was an effort on the part of the suffragists to force legislation without consulting the voters. They wanted the voters to have a voice in the matter. Three days after the presidential bill had been consigned to the "Indefinite Postponement Mortuary," the suffragists had a new measure introduced providing for a constitutional amendment, thus giving the voters a chance to be heard and doing exactly what the antis said they ought to do. But, like Coleridge, who said he had seen too many ghosts to believe in them, our suspicions regarding the sincerity of the opposition were again confirmed. The same antis made the same hoary, ivy-mantled objections.

Col. Patrick H. Quinn, a Providence lawyer; George W. Gardiner, Vice-President of the Union Trust Company, and Charles Sisson spoke in favor of woman suffrage at the big mass meeting held recently by the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association in Arcanum Hall, Providence.

Col. Quinn said: "I have never heard an argument against woman suffrage, and the more I see of men, the more I am convinced that we need women's vote."

Mr. Gardiner said: "Men are willing to give women nearly everything except their seats in the street car and a share in their government."

Mr. Sisson said: "I congratulate the women who are working here for woman suffrage, and there is much promise even here in conservative Rhode Island for progress and ultimate success. The outspoken opinion of the public press is another indication that progress is being made."

The hall was well filled with men and women and they were welcomed by the President of the organization, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks.

SOUTH CAROLINA

An increase in membership from 42 to 290 during the past year was the report at the recent annual meeting of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League, at which the following officers were elected: Miss Susan P. Frost, president; Mrs. R. G. Thomas, Miss Estelle McBee, vice-presidents; Miss Louisa Bacot, recording secretary; Miss Clara Solomon, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. G. H. Jurs, treasurer.

Mrs. M. T. Coleman, president of the State Equal Suffrage League, is organizing the counties as fast as there are recruits. Chairmen are appointed wherever possible; these appoint lieutenants, who, in turn, appoint captains. A new league was recently formed in Chester, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, on her recent tour, helped to organize one in Sumter.

In speaking of Mrs. Breckinridge's work, Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch says: "Each speaker who thus freely gives her time and talents to the work of equal suffrage in South Carolina accomplishes gratifying results. Interest is aroused in those who had never given the subject a thought, and who have needed only the impetus that an earnest speaker gives to organize and come out actively for suffrage."

MASSACHUSETTS

Former Mayor A. A. Perry of Somerville will be the principal speaker next Sunday at the Votes for Women Shop, 587 Boylston street, Boston, at the 4 o'clock meeting under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. Other speakers will be Leonard Martin, chairman of the citizenship committee of the Ford Hall Town Meetings, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes Tilton of Cambridge.

Suffrage editions of Massachusetts papers are becoming popular. Thursday the Springfield Republican had a suffrage issue; Friday the suffrage workers of Watertown issued a suffrage edition of the Watertown Enterprise; today the Boston suffragists issue the Boston American, and on May 1 the Pittsfield Eagle will be devoted to suffrage.

An informal canvass of the editors of Massachusetts papers made the past few weeks by the publicity department of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association indicates that not only are a majority of the editors in favor of granting suffrage to women, but a great number of them believe the amendment will be adopted by the voters this fall.

The Taunton School Committee last week refused the Board of Trade the use of the public hall in the Hopewell School for a suffrage lecture, on the ground that suffrage was not a subject of an "educational nature." The chairman of the Board of Trade, who, by the way, is (or was) an anti-suffragist, has come out in the local papers severely arraigning the school committee for its attitude and the city is very generally aroused over the matter, with very little support being shown the School Committee in its stand.

The Massachusetts anti-suffragists are rushing into print to deny a very general charge that the liquor interests are to contribute $8,000,000 to the anti-suffrage campaign in Massachusetts.

A letter from detective William J. Burns, highly commending the effects of woman suffrage, as he had seen it exercised in the west, was read Sunday afternoon at the last monthly theatre meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, held at the Colonial Theatre. Miss Helen Varick Boswell, president of the Woman's Forum, New York City, Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, and Frederick W. Pethick-Lawrence were the speakers.

A suffrage league has recently been formed in Jamaica Plain, as a branch of the Boston E. S. A., and two enthusiastic meetings have already been held. Permanent headquarters for fortnightly meetings are to be secured at once, and plans are under way for a public meeting at Eliot Hall. Mrs. Charles M. Lawrence is president.

The annual meeting and campaign convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 13, 14 and 15, at 585 Boylston street, Boston.

Thursday, May 13, 2 P. M., Board of Directors' Meeting, with Reports by Chairman of Committee and League Reports; 7 P. M., Banquet at Hotel Somerset. Tickets $1.50. National speakers. Full details later. Take table and make every effort to get all members to go. Applications for tickets should be made early.

Friday, May 14, 10 A. M., New England Conference. Suffrage leaders from New England States will be present. Campaign Work Conference. Full discussion of plans for winning the campaign. Evening, open-air meetings.

Saturday, May 15, 10 A. M., Unfinished business and election of officers; 4.30 P. M., Suffrage Day in Massachusetts will be celebrated with demonstration and band on Common.

The Executive Board voted to have May 15 as Suffrage Day instead of May 1, as May 1 is Socialist Day.

WEST VIRGINIA

"Victory 1916" is the slogan of the big delegation of suffragists who met in Wheeling on April 8 and 9 for the conference of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association, held at the Country Club. At this conference the campaign for winning West Virginia to the suffrage cause was inaugurated with much enthusiasm, and from now on there will be a continuous round of campaigning in every county of West Virginia.

The conference opened with an address of welcome by Mrs. Boyd Ritchie, president of the Political Equality Club of Fairmont, and Mayor Anthony Bowen of Fairmont. Others who spoke were: Judge J. C. McWhorter of Buckhannon, Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, chairman church work of the National Suffrage Association, and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser of Warren, Ohio.

A reception was held in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening. One hundred guests attended. Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, president of the association, was toastmaster. Among the speakers at the banquet were Congressman M. M. Neely, Judge Frank Cox, Elizabeth Hauser, Mrs. Mary Craigie, Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, Mrs. Alma West Derkshings, Hon. Ellis A. Yost, Mrs. J. G. Cochran, Parkersburg; Mrs. J. Engle, Fairmont; Mrs. John L. Ruhl, Clarksburg; Mrs. Ross, Martinsburg; Attorney Clyde Johnson, Charleston.

NEVADA

It is expected that between 1,200 and 1,500 names of Nevada's new voters will be added to the lists in Reno alone before the election on May 4. Mrs. Ona Cordill was the first woman to register in Reno on April 3, the first day of registration. The number of men registered for the election in Reno two years ago was a little over 3,000.

There will be women members of the election boards in every Reno precinct but one. The selections were made at a recent meeting of the Reno city council.

The women of Reno are backing an initiated ordinance which will limit the number of saloons in Reno to forty. They have announced a policy of endorsing principals rather than individuals with respect to local elections.

An end has been put to prize fighting in Nevada. Governor Boyle has vetoed the bill passed by the legislature permitting twenty-round boxing contests. He had previously signed the bill repealing the law under which ten-round contests were permitted.

JUDGE LINDSEY TURNS TABLES

Dr. Bates Confesses, Grand Jury Exonerates, Governor Vetoes Anti-Lindsey Bill

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court was exonerated of all charges of misconduct in a report of the County Grand Jury filed on Monday. Governor George A. Carlson on the same day vetoed the anti-Lindsey bill passed in the Legislature on Saturday. Frank L. Rose, was indicted on a charge of criminal libel in connection with affidavits reflecting on the character of Judge Lindsey. Furthermore, Dr. Mary E. Bates, head of the so-called Woman's Protective League, has confessed.

In the investigation by a Colorado legislative committee of the plot to defame the judge, she explained that she had sent $15 to Representative Howland (since expelled from the House for perjury), to be paid by him to a woman detective to shadow Lindsey. "If that is true," asked Representative Dunklee, of the committee, "why did you and Howland remain silent? Why did you sit still and allow him to perjure himself?"

"Mr. Howland and myself remained silent over the truth of the money package, because he and I were ashamed of our connection with the anti-Lindsey campaign, and did not wish it to be brought to light," replied Dr. Bates, according to the (Chicago) Public.

MANY LANGUAGES SPEAK FOR VOTE

Unique Meeting in Harlem Church Takes Place in Four Different Tongues

In Harlem there is a church under whose roof-tree more languages are spoken than in almost any other social centre in New York City. It has five pastors who preach to their various congregations at separate hours and each in his own language. These pastors are Hungarian, Swedish, Italian and English. Recently all the congregations united to hear suffrage speeches. Rev. L. Harsanyi spoke in Magyar, Rev. R. Venturini in Italian, Miss Martha Klatschken and Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks of the Woman Suffrage Party, Bronx, in English.

The chairman of the meeting was the Rev. Norman W. Thomas, a suffragist, who presided over the polyglot group of which he is supervising pastor. Three or four churches, two settlements—one completely managed by the Hungarians of that section of the city—and several other social enterprises are under the general charge of this Presbyterian minister.

Attempts are being made in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa to give women nurses and all soldiers, whether 21 years old or not, the right to vote.

KANSAS

So far only two counties in Kentucky, Fayette and Woodford, have appropriated sufficient funds for the Home Demonstration and Girls' Canning Club work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to secure a $600 share in the Federal appropriation. Jefferson County, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal, after refusing to increase the appropriation in the interest of Kentucky's farm girls, let a $10,000 contract for the construction of a ditch which would increase the value of property owned by men who vote.

COLORADO

Representatives of thirty-two federated women's clubs met last week in Denver at the State capitol and organized the Woman's Municipal League, a campaign organization that intends to place a woman on the School Board, another on the election commission, and a third in the office of social welfare commissioner.

All delegates pledged themselves to forget party politics or partisanship of any sort and promised to unite on one candidate. The women will not only lend their moral support to the candidates decided upon, but will work for them and if necessary help meet the necessary campaign expenses.

The Widowed Mothers' Pension bill of New York has received the signature of Governor Whitman and become a law.

The majority report of the elections committee of the Minnesota House recommending for indefinite postponement A. S. Larson's bill, which would extend the franchise to women in presidential elections, has been overridden and the minority report, recommending the bill for passage and placing it on general orders, was adopted by a vote of 65 to 44 after more than an hour of debate.

The three leading women of America, recently selected by the woman's board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be its guests for a week, are Mrs. Zelia Nuttall of Mexico, chosen for her work in archæology; Miss Katharine B. Davis of New York, for work in prison reform, and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, for social settlement work.

May Demonstration Music

"VOTES FOR WOMEN," "WE'LL SCORE A VICTORY," etc., in Browne Suffrage Song Book; 30c each, $2.50 doz. FRANCHISE LEAGUE SONG DEPT., 229 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Address Mother Superior

From Friday evening, April 16th, to Tuesday morning, April 20th, by Rev. erend Father O'Leary, C.SS.R.

From Friday evening, May 28th, to Tuesday morning, June 1st, by Reverend Father Walter Drum, S.J.

From Friday evening, June 11th, to Tuesday morning, June 15th, by a Passionist Father.

NOTES AND NEWS

The National Women's Trade Union League of America will hold its fifth biennial convention at 43 East 22nd street, New York City, from June 7 to 12. The Women's Trade Union League of New York will be hostesses.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York has accepted the invitation of the Executive Board of the National Congressional Union to act as Chairman of the committee which will call the convention for Nov. 14, 15 and 16 in San Francisco. Women from all the suffrage States will be asked to attend.

The Constiutionality of the federal law of 1907 expatriating American women marrying foreigners was attacked by Mrs. Ethel C. MacKenzie of San Francisco, Cal., in a brief filed last week in the U. S. Supreme Court. She was denied the right to vote in San Francisco on the ground that under the federal law she lost her American citizenship by marrying Gordon MacKenzie, a subject of Great Britain, living in California.

"Although we have the most democratic government in the world, we will not know what real democracy is so long as half of the people have no say in the affairs of the nation," said Leslie's Weekly of April 8. "Instead of conflicting with woman's plain duty to foster and safeguard the home, the placing of the ballot in her hands has given her the most effective weapon possible for its protection. Wherever equal suffrage has been tried, the results have justified the change."

A vertical line of sex now divides the voters. It should be a horizontal line of qualification, cutting through both sexes.

Nearly 2000 women employed in the larger offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company will have an eight instead of a nine hour day, according to a recent announcement from the company headquarters.

The Congressional Union is planning conventions in Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio, Maryland, Maine, New York, Colorado, Oregon, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota and the District of Columbia.

Prohibition for Alaska, which gave its women the franchise in 1913, is a possibility in 1918. On April 6 the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature passed a measure providing for the submission of a prohibition amendment in 1916. If this is passed by the Senate and approved by the voters it provides for absolute prohibition after Jan. 1, 1918.

"Billy" Sunday is planning to help the suffrage campaign in Paterson, N. J., as he did that in Philadelphia. Paterson suffragists have established a coffee house just outside the tabernacle where the evangelist speaks, and from there dispense coffee, sandwiches and suffrage literature. The coffee house is the gift of Miss Julia Ryle, owner of the property on which the tabernacle is built, and an enthusiastic suffragist.

Nothing has happened since the breaking out of the present war that is likely to have greater influence upon the destinies of mankind," says the San Francisco Star, in speaking of the coming Hague Conference. "It needs not the gift of prophecy to see that when peace does return the Court of The Hague will be a power in the world; and among the judges who pass upon international affairs will be women."

Suffrage Exchange

A COLUMN OF CLASSIFIED ADS ARRANGED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SUFFRAGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. IS YOUR "WANT" HERE?

2c a Word

NEW YORK SHOPPING—General shopping; no charge; terms cash; price submitted; bank reference. MISS JULIA DEMAREST, 180 Claremont Ave., New York City.

YOUR THREE-LETTER MONOGRAM embossed on Crane's Highland Linen note paper delivered by parcel post for 85c a box. Intitial or any two-letter monogram on good grade of correspondence paper for 45c a box. COLORADO STATIONERY CO., 11 Joy street, Boston.

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES

LIFE OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY, three volumes, $5.00, expressage collect. Mrs Harper, The Lenox, Washington, D. C.

HAVE YOU SEEN the "works" in the Suffrage Watch? A novelty argument that is effective. Sample and price list, 5c. MRS. CHAS. J. KELLER, 222 Monument St., Baltimore, Md. (&18)

IF YOU WANT PIN MONEY write for our offer of congenial spare time work. THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

AN EXPERIENCED READER volunteers her services to read suffrage and popular selections at suffrage meetings. Address THE STUDIO, Suite 6, 121 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS

FOR PROFESSIONAL and Business Parents, Children's Year-Round Country Home and School, 4 to 7 years. Kindergarten and Primary. MRS. HELEN DAVENPORT, Sharon, Mass. (16)

IF ANY SUBSCRIBERS have copies of the Woman's Journal dated in 1870, will they please write the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston street, Boston, stating what issues they have?

SITUATIONS

SCHOOLS, hospitals, orphanages needing housekeepers, dietitians, matrons, secretaries, address MISS RICHARDS, 20 Medway St., Providence, R. I. (19)

AGENTS everywhere — sell greatest household specialty ever invented; particulars free. McCarthy, Dept. Q, 910 Trinity Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

LADIES—Let us show you the best canvassing business in the United States. Write for particulars; a postal card will do. MOHAWK CHEMICAL CO., Box 2297, Boston, Mass.

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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—At Shell Point, Onset, house lot, 50 x 75 ft. Price, $500. J. P. HOLLAND, Box 62, Onset, Mass.

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla.

SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, ME. To rent, furnished, beautiful and comfortable camp. Half mile of shore. Rent $600. Address W. G. HALE, University of Chicago. (16)

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me. For sale or rent, season $150. New 10-room cottage, Southport shore opposite Squirrel Island. Also camps and tents. Write for photos. J. H. BLAIR, Boothbay Harbor, Me. (17)

TO RENT.—July and August. Furnished house, nine rooms. All improvements; large yard; shade; sleeping porches; piazzas; fine views; five minutes' walk R. R. Station. Box 67, New Milford, Conn. (17)

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE

7-ROOM bungalow on water front, mod. imps., fur., rent $250; 8-room, plastered house, fur., mod. imps., rent $300; 10-room house, fur., 4 fireplaces, mod. imps., water front, rent $400; 5-room bungalow, fur., mod. imps., good view water, rent $150; 5-room bungalow, fur., near water, rent $75; 6-room cottage, fur., rent $50; fur. restaurant, $300; barber shop, fur., $175; studio, $75; theatre, fur., $600; 35-room hotel, fur., rent $800 or sell on easy terms; steam laundry, must sell on account of poor health, easy terms; also cottages, stores, hotels and house lots to suit customers. Write W. M. DAVIS, Old Orchard, Me. (19)

THE WORTH OF A VOTE

"How much has the right to vote been worth to men?"

Alice Stone Blackwell, in a lucid little leaflet, "The Worth of a Vote," asks this question. Then she clearly and concisely shows what "The Worth of a Vote" has been.

Suffrage workers in every 1915 campaign State will find this a very helpful document.

"Suffrage and Mormonism" and "Massachusetts Laws" are also among Miss Blackwell's latest work.

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By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 3c.; per 100, $2.00.

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By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, 2 for 5c.; per 100, $1.00.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Have You?

YOU MAY HAVE ROOMS TO RENT FOR VISITORS AT THE CALIFORNIA FAIRS, YOU MAY HAVE A NEBRASKA FARM TO SELL OR TRADE, PERHAPS YOU HAVE A NEW ENGLAND OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUMMER RESORT—IN THIS COLUMN OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS YOU CAN TELL OTHER SUFFRAGISTS ABOUT IT AT A SLIGHT EXPENSE.

WRITE OUT YOUR WANT ON THE COUPON BELOW AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE. THE COST IS SLIGHT (TWO CENTS A WORD FOR FIFTEEN WORDS OR MORE). MORE THAN 21,000 SUFFRAGISTS WILL SEE IT.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News,
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I want you to print the advertisement written below in your "Suffrage Exchange"——weeks. I am enclosing——cents to pay for it.

Name. Address.

IDAHO MEMBERS LEARN LESSON AND PASS BILLS

Suffrage State Legislature Gives Women Practically Everything They Ask For, Including Red Light Bill and Women's Property Bill

"Never, in the past 12 years or more, have the women of Idaho been accorded so much courtesy and given so much consideration in the State Legislature as they have been by the Thirteenth session, recently adjourned," says Mrs. E. J. Dockery in the New West Magazine, which is published at Twin Falls, Idaho.

The previous Legislature had not been very responsive to the lobby of women voters, but at the election last fall the women took care that only their friends were returned.

"It was a softened and chastened Legislature, as far as the women were concerned," says Mrs. Dockery, "and the universal cry of all was, 'What do you women want? Is there anything else we can do for you?'

"The thirteenth session of the Idaho Legislature passed every measure which the club women of the State asked for, with one exception, all but one asked for by the State Congress of Mothers, and killed three measures which the women opposed. In his record-making veto of measures, Governor Alexander signed all of the women's bills.

"The Iowa Injunction and Abatement law, which was so bitterly fought two years ago, passed both Houses with only one dissenting vote this session, showing the change of heart of the members of the Legislature."

Among the other bills which were asked by the women and were passed were one to give married women the care and control of their separate property and of their own wages; one permitting a married woman to make a will written in her own hand, a privilege which the law previously gave to men only; one making the offense of wife desertion an extraditable misdemeanor; an amendment to the mothers' pension law to permit wives whose husbands are in the asylum or the home for the feeble-minded, to receive pensions also; a bill permitting James Whittaker, the 13-year-old boy murderer, to be sent out of the State to a school which makes a specialty of training abnormal children; and a joint memorial to Congress to make the Sawtooth reserve into a national park.

A successful bill with which women were particularly pleased was the Bowman emergency bill which provides that county commissioners must give needy men out of employment work for at least 60 days during the season.

The club women had to fight again an amendment to the community property law, and a bill to abolish the office of probation officer. These bills were killed through the influence of the women.

"The one tragic incident in connection with the women's measures was the first fate of the bill giving to married women the care and control of their separate property and of their own wages," says Mrs. Dockery. "The old law in this respect was so outrageously unjust to women that no one anticipated any objection to the measure. It passed the House with almost no dissenting vote and was referred to the judiciary committee of the Senate. This committee reported the part of the bill referring to wages favorably and the other half unfavorably.

"The report was read at the close of an afternoon session. Senator Macbeth moved to refer the bill to the committee of the whole, some one else moved its indefinite postponement, and in spite of the protests of Senators MacBeth and Day that it was a club women's measure and should be given more consideration, the motion carried and the next morning the club women's lobby at the capitol learned that they had betrayed their trust and allowed a measure to be lost without any interference.

"The first thing in the morning the committee started the ball rolling. They learned the only way the bill could be reconsidered after a session was by unanimous consent. This they found they could not receive, since Senator Whitcomb, chairman of the judiciary committee, would not give his consent to the separate property portion of the bill.

"It was then decided to introduce a new bill and ask to have it passed under suspension of the rules; since it was toward the close of the session, this could only be done through the unanimous consent of some committee. The committee on privileges and elections was approached and was about to take the matter under consideration when Senator Whitcomb announced that he would not object to the reconsideration of the bill, although he did not approve of it in its entirety.

"It was then learned that the bill had been returned to the House and could not be brought back until the next day. Just at this juncture Mrs. L. B. Green, chairman of the legislative committee, arrived from Mountain Home, and after hearing her explanation of the bill, Senator Whitcomb experienced an entire change of heart and so announced the next day when the measure came up for consideration, saying that he had not thoroughly understood the bill, and it was passed unanimously after its first complete defeat."

WHY SHOULD THEY NOT VOTE TOO?

Kentucky Women Workers Against Illiteracy Need Ballot, Says Philadelphia Press

The Women's Forward Movement in Kentucky plans to have every adult in the State able to read and write by 1920. At present 208,000 persons in Kentucky are illiterate, of whom 87,500 are men of voting age.

The Philadelphia Press says: "It is a noble task to which these Southern women have addressed themselves. But why, since they have undertaken this great uplift work, are they not given a sure weapon with which they can defend the future against illiteracy? If the women of Kentucky are given the full franchise, as they should be, they would see to it that sufficient school tax was levied to give every child an opportunity to get at least the rudiments of an education."

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson of Denver, Colorado, who closed last week her second term in the State Senate. At the session which has just ended, Mrs. Robinson obtained the passage of the red-light nuisance abatement bill and the new minimum wage measure.

MAKE IT 1,000

The Woman's Journal is trying to push the suffrage work in your State in every way it can. If it has helped you it can help others. Will you not join in the nation-wide campaign that starts on May first to get 1,000 new readers in each State? If you believe in suffrage, use your suffrage paper.

MAY FIRST GALA DAY

Plans for Universal Suffrage Celebration Afoot in All States

Plans for May First, Universal Suffrage Day, are maturing throughout the country, and indications point to larger demonstrations in many cities than those held last year.

Probably the biggest parade of the day will be that held in Philadelphia, where suffragists have been working for weeks in preparation for the event.

Mayor Howse of Nashville, Tenn., where the National Convention was held last year, has proclaimed May 1 a half holiday in Nashville. A suffrage parade will take place, and the mayor has promised full co-operation in making the day and the parade a success so far as it is in his power.

In many States a "Melting Pot" for the benefit of the campaign States will be opened.

May 1, this year, is the sixtieth anniversary of the marriage of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and many Suffrage Associations will start a campaign to secure one thousand subscribers to the Woman's Journal on that day, in their honor.

LAST LAUGHS

"If any man here," shouted the temperance speaker, "can name an honest business that has been helped by the saloon, I will spend the rest of my life working for the liquor people."

A man in the audience arose. "I consider my business an honest one," he said, "and it has been helped by the saloon."

"What is your business?" cried the orator.

"I am an undertaker."—Oregon Journal.

The most recent reason for not letting New York women vote is that they'll be so tired after their twelve hours in the canning factory (poor dears!) they shouldn't be asked to give their leisure time to politics.

Philadelphia is to teach geography by moving pictures. That is about the only way to keep up with European geography.—Indianapolis News.

"Did you see the pleased expression on Mrs. Blank's face when I told her she looked no older than her daughter?" asked Mrs. Brown, after the reception. "No," said Mrs. Jones, "I was looking at the expression on her daughter's face."

Little Robert was very bright, and at the end of his first term at school was promoted to the second grade. He was much attached to his first-grade teacher. "Miss Eva," he said with tears in his eyes, "I do wish you knew enough to teach second grade, so I wouldn't have to leave you!"

A youth in a passenger coach persisted in sticking his head and shoulders out of the window. "Better keep your head inside the window," advised the brakeman. "I kin look out of the winder if I want to," answered the youth. "I know you can," warned the brakeman; "but if you damage any of the ironwork on the bridges, you'll pay for it."—Life.

A writer of plays was reading a new work before a company of the French Society of Comedy, and presently was disturbed by the sight of one of the members, M. Got, fast asleep. The author stopped and reproved the sleeper. He was reading his play to the committee in order to obtain their opinion. How could a man who was asleep give an opinion? M. Got rubbed his eyes and remarked, "Sleep is an opinion."

The following are from Alice Duer Miller's department in the New York Tribune:

"Without the Ballot"

Taking a hint, as we are always so glad to do, from our friends the antis, we are arranging a series of tableaux illustrating "What Men Have Done Without the Ballot." They will include:

David killing Goliath (without the ballot).

Julius Caesar landing in Great Britain (without the ballot).

Gregory the Great reforming the calendar (without the ballot).

Galileo demonstrating the rotation of the earth (without the ballot).

Western Papers Please Note

Mr. McCarty of Lewiston, Me., in opposing the suffrage amendment in the Maine Legislature recently, is reported to have spoken of the suffrage States as "thinly settled, wild commonwealths."

The population of the city of Chicago is about three times that of the State of Maine.

We make no statement on comparative wildness.

No Homes

There are no homes in suffrage States,
No children happy, wise and good.
Men there no longer seek for mates,
And women lose their womanhood.
I credit this without debate,
And yet I ask, and ask in vain,
Why no one in a suffrage State
Has moved to change things back again.

A bill was offered in the Senate of New York, providing that women shall be eligible for appointment to the New York City Police, but there is a clause in it which says at no time shall she have any position over a male member of the force.

A large snow-white flag bearing the word "Peace" in blue letters floated from the masthead of the steamship Noordam which sailed from New York on Tuesday carrying delegates to the women's conference at the Hague.

High praise for the loan exhibition of paintings for suffrage, which the Women's Political Union of New York arranged at Knoedler's, is being given by the New York press. Paintings by Rembrandt, Holbein, Van Dyck and Rubens are in its exhibition. Perhaps the most important feature is the collection of works by Edgar Degas and Mary Cassatt. It would probably be impossible to equal the Degas collection, says the Times, anywhere in the world.